It is well known to the American people that remendous frauds were perpetrated in the election of 856, in Pennsylvania, by means of forged and fittitions naturalization papers. Your Committee have been enabled, just at the close of the investigation, to some eigeree to trace these frauds. It will be seen by the estimony of William Karnes, that these papers were irst prepared and obtained in Philadelphia, some of hem having the scal and the signature of a Prothonatary deceased about the year 1850, and others with the orged scals and signatures, or genuine ones obtained in some manner from the proper officers. These were instributed over the State by hundreds, and probably by thousands. It will be seen by the following ex-

id you receive them—by mail or express, or in wha

as signed Brown? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Besben F. Brown? A. Yes, Sir.
Q. Did yes know the handwriting of that letter? A. I thought a hand writing was the same as that signed Brown.
Q. Did you not know from other circumstances that the letter as from Mr. Brown? A. Yes, Sir, I believe the letter was om Mr. Brown: I think he refeed me afterward if I got the tree. understand that this letter came with these papers

What directions did he give you in reference to those ra? A. Am tobliged to answer that?

The Committee have so decided. A. As I have stated, overe signatures, as they purported to be, of two different honotaries; some were signed "Vineyard" or "Vingard," in the positive which; he was prothonotary in 1859, but so

And when they were filled were to be made to sepond with the time that I was alive, whose store was attached? A. So as the respond to 1330, the date as signature, the others purpose to be signed by Fletcher; e signed in 1385. I suppose but I do not amow that.

Where did it direct you to distribute them? A. It did not

What else did the letter asy about naturalization papers? real. Sir, it said that there were thousends of them being or distributed, I do not remember which.

over the moneys of the Government contributed and the commission of the crime your Committee mable to determine.

is due to Senator Bigler that upon being informed be testimony of the witness Karnes, he promptly rowed any knowledge of the use of his frank in ection with any such transaction. See his letter, led with testimony.

sion of power into a measter. In the secred book, which centains lessons of wisdom for the politician as well as for the Christian, we find a happy illustration of the corrupting influence of power upon the human heart. When Hassel cause to censult Elisha whether his master, the King of Syria, would recover from a dangerous illness, the prophet, looking through the vista of furtherity, saw the enormities of which the measurement who stood before him would be guilty, and he wept. Hazael asked, 'Why weepeest my lord?' The prophet then recounted to him the xaurders, the crucities of which he should be guilty toward the the children of Israel. Hazael, in the spirit of virtuous indignation, replied: 'Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing? And Elisha noreversel: 'The Lord has showed me that thou should be King over Syria.' This man afterward became King by the murder of his master, and was guilty of committee the bare recital of which would make the should be mornides the bare recital of which would make the sudder.'

The testimody is now in possession of the House, and your Committee have no further suggestions to make thereon. All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN COVODE.

A. E. OLIN, C. HARLES R. TRAIN.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the minority report of the Covode Investigating Committee: On the 9th of March the House, on motion of Mr.

On the 9th of March the House, on motion of Mr. Covode,
Recolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by
the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Governmout, has by money, patronage, or other improper means,
sought to influence the action of Congress or any Committee
thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the
rights of any State or Territory; and also to laughte into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have,
by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to purvect or defeat, the execution of any law or laws
now on the statute books, and whether the Proddent has falled
or reduced to compete the execution of any law thereof. The
said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the above at
the Chicago or other Post-Offices, and at the Philadelphia and
other Navy-I avis, and as to any abuses in connection with the
public buildings and other public works of the United States.
Recovered further, That as the President, in his latter to the
Pittaburg Centessary collectation of the 25th of November, 1856,
Pittaburg Centessary collectation of the 25th of November, is aid
Committee shall kaquire into and saccratin the amount so used in
Committee shall kaquire into and saccratin the amount so used in
Committee and the work of the control of the 25th of November, 1856,
and a suppose a for the state or States; in what districts it
verse expended, and by whom and by whose authority it was
was expended, and by whom and the amount of the control of the states of

These resolutions were referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Covode, Olin, Winslow, Train, and Robinson. They involve and charge the Committee with the consideration of seven distinct branches of in

with the consideration of any other officer of Pirst. Whether the President or any other officer of the Government has songht, by improper means, to influence the action of Congress for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the right of any State or Territory.

Second: Whether any officer of Government has, by combination or otherwise, defeated or attempted to defeat the execution of any law.

Third: Whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law.

Fourth: Abuses at the Chicago and other post-offices.

offices.

Fifth: Abuses at Philadelphia and other navy-yards.

Sixth: Abuses in connection with the public building and other public works.

Secenth: The employment of money to carry elections in the States, and especially in Pennsylvania—how much, where, by whom, and under what authority employed, and from what service derived.

These resolutions, so large in their terms, covering the much ground and opening such an illimitable field

much, where, by whom, and under what authorsy employed, and from what service derived.

These resolutions, so large in their terms, covering so much ground, and opening such an illimitable field for the gratification of passion and malignity, and, by consequence, rendering a defense in like measure onercous and difficult, have occupied the Committee in Incessant and laborious investigation from the 12th of March, involving daily meetings for a period of time equal to one-half of the whole ecssion of the House, sand to that of almost all its business sittings since its organization by the election of its Speaker. It must be obvious that by no possibility could the Committee have examined thoroughly any one of these seven distinct subjects of investigation, much less could it have given to all even a partial investigation. The person, property, and character of the citizen, as well the highest or humblest, being under the protection of the representatives of the people, it will be to the undersigned, as doubtless

it will be to every fair-minded man in this House and the country, should injustice have been done to any in-dividual in the course of this inquiry, by reason of the innecounte time allowed for the examination of sub-jects of such magnitude, a source of most painful

regitt.
As the Congress does not expire until the 4th March, 1861, the understaned deemed, is view of their suggestions, and as these acts of justice to private individuals and public personages whose character had seemingly been triffed and sported with, that this investigation chould not now close but that application should be used to the too be the tast application should be used to the liness for leave to sit during the reves, without which permission the duties charged spon the Committee could not be performed. But in all this the understanced was overfuled. This ed fears that the course of the preceding in derogation of the course of the preceding in the Gora education of the course of the preceding in the Gora education of the computer y violation of private condense, the mal became unnecessary, will greatly tend to give so suggestions.

The problem is the public mind the probabilities are but the legitimes.

tive binding. The report proceeds to discuss at length the action of the President in regard to the Kansas pelicy, and the passage of the Lecompton English bill. The same between Judge Black and Webster is thus

obsege, and he detailed a private conversation which he had with the Attorney-General, about two years ago. It was manifest the he binacil did not regard anything that took pines in that convessation in any degree discreptiable or impreper, for he said a his oath that nothing occurred which Judge Blar would wish to conceal. The only thing which he said even failible as his memory is, which even partisan malicould distort into evil, was a statement that the Attorney General had promised the public printing to Vorney on condition that he would pledge himself not to betray the party which he then professed to belong. But this statement of Wester, not at all supposed to be willfully faise, is untrue in point fact and for this opinion the undersigned proceeds to give he reasons: lat, it is directly contradicted by the Attorney General himself, the other party to the conversation, who awas that he made no unch promise, but that, on the contrary, he distribly cautioned Wester not so understand him. The contradiction alone would be enough to settle the question of fact against the party asserting the affirmative. The burden of profiles against the other party—in their cash against oath. Commo justice and the universality admitted rule of law requires the point to be decided in such case against the scensing party be. Webster's cast is not entitled to the credit which may be fair claimed for that of the A torney-General. The latter comes the Committee with no imputations appen his character, was the founded, there is no imputation, and whether it be true or no is the very point under examenation. Webster on the other interview and instruction of Forney. If there was integrity is discussed himself of assenting to all that he charges against the Attorney-General The latter comes the Attorney-General Section of the content of the content of the content of the point of the other hand, the conversation was invasited in the forney. If there was integrity to exist the content of the secretal so it is the former in the former o published private letters, they and they only are guilty of an offence against gred mersle, and must bear the burden of the just consers which scener or later shall by all good men be visited upon them. Webster's testimony from beginning to end shows that his memory is treacherous. He falls when he attempts to give the contents of his own letter deliberately written out. What reliance can be placed upon its recollection of a desultory conversation of four hours length, which occurred more than two years before. He himself seems districted in finiself. Instead of at lang the Atterney General's words, he says Judge Black gave me to understead, &c. It is clear that the whole conversation protection the time that he heard and that at which he swore to it. This is not to be wondered at. He who hears a conversation, private and confidential from one who thated him, and then the sold confidential from one who thated him, and that a set forth and repeats it to those who have an interest to pervert it, will soon thereighly, it may be, learn to pervert it himself. Third, if the Attorney-General had been dead if this attenut to bla ken him, like that upon the late Postanaster-General, had been made when he was in the grave, the written evidence would of itself have been evidence. They chose the critical a triumphant relutation of his testimony. They show that the Attorney-General made no promise and gave no pledge, and they show further that Forney reinsed to do wink had been suggested for the Newty reasons that he and Webster's own letter furnish a triumphant results in the new of the Administration.

The latter part of the report is devoted to an explana-

The latter part of the report is devoted to an explana-

MORE GEMS FROM THE TESTIMONY.

MR. WENDELL'S DISBURSEMENTS. Cornelius Wendell recalled.—By the Chairman—Q. fad you not very frequent interviews with Mr. Bahman during the pending of the Lecompton-English III? A. I had several interviews with him during

that time; yes, sir.

O. What was the character of the conversations at

that time; yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the conversations at those interviews? A. Those were on the subject of carrying the Lecompton bid, the number of votes it would probably get, &c.

Q. Were you not the medium through whem his desires were made known to others to some extent?

A. No, sir; I cannot say that I was, [Mr. Winslow here entered the committee-room.] His views were well known; he desired to carry the bid.

Q. Was it in accordance with his desires that you took a deep interest in carrying the bid? A. Well, I cannot say that it was. I was in as a partisan; looked upon it as a party measure, and went for it with all my power.

my power.

Q. Have you any knowledge how much money you disbursed on that occasion to carry that measure?

A. I would respectfully submit whether that is a proper question. If I had disbursed money to any members of Congress, I presume the question would be a proper one. But if I saw fit to employ gentlemen cutaide to aid in carrying it, I would respectfully sug-

gest whether it is pro, "er for the Committee to inquire into my money affairs.

Q. I will put the quest ion in another way. Was it not your habit to operate n, on members of Congress through third parties? A. I have done so, or tried to do so?

to do so?
Q. Did you not try to do so on that occasion? A

Q. Can you state to what amou, it, or will it be necessary to have the books from the vank to refresh your memory? A I cound not state we at amou t of money! expended in and about the Lecon in lon question without making some references.

Q. Do you mean references to the bank tooks, or references to your own a count books? A. To the bank books; I do not think my own books would, show it! I wan at ther careless about my more you must rath en.

references to your own a count books? A. To the bank books; I do not think ory own books would, show it; I was rether careless about my more ymatters them.

Q. Would you know, when you saw the bank book's and the cleeks, which checks were for business purposes, and which for political purposes? A. Yes, Sur; I think I could distinguish between the business and the political—I think I could.

Q. Die you not, in paying money to outsiders, pay it for a specific purpose, or for the votes or support of particular persons? A. I may have paid outsiders to and in procuring votes for particular measures.

Q. For that particular measure—the Lecompton bill I am speaking of? A. Yes, Sir; I paid some money to oursiders to aid in carrying the Lecompton bill.

Q. Die you recollect whether, in drawing checks for that purpose, you put in the names of the parties them selver, or did you put in fletitious manes? A. I have probably cone it both ways; d awn them directly to the parties cometiones, sometimes "for political purposes;" "pay to political \$1,000; "pay to Kansas;" "pay to bearer;" I have done it in different ways; sometimes a man would want a check drawn one way, and sometimes an man would want a check drawn one way, and sometimes another.

By Mr. Robinson—Q. Where did this money come from; was it your own money or was it furnished by conscioud the? A. It could be considered my own

By Mr. Robinson—Q. Where did this money come from; was it your own money, or was it furnished by somebody che? A. It could be considered my own morey; sometimes I had money lying in bank to my own credit; sometimes I borrowed the money of a triend.

Q. Was all the money you spent in procuring the parsage of this Lecompton bill your own money, or was some of a furnished you by others to be spent in this way? A. There never was a dollar furnished by any living man.

Q. It was all your own money? A. It was all my own; I would give my notes and obtain the money on

own; I would give my notes and obtain the money on them.

Q. Do you recollect from whem you borrowed? A. Well, from any man who would lend me; I was always willing to borrow; from no particular party; from Riggs & Co., from the different banks, and from not viduals in town here, nutil I ran the town dry, and then I would go North and borrow; I borrowed largely in Philadelphia and New-York; I borrowed from members of Congress, from the officers of the House; any friend who was a moneyed man, and had money to lend, I would borrow from, if I could.

Q. Has any pe, son ever helped you to pny any of these borrowed moneys? A. No, Sir; I wish they would.

ould.

By Mr. Winslow-Q. What Mr. Robinson wants to

By Mr. Winslow—Q. What Mr. Robinson wants to know is whether it was Government money furnished you by Government officers to corruptly carry that bill, or was it your own funds? A. There was never a d.llar furnished me by any Government officer for that or any other purpose.

Q. Neither directly nor indirectly? A. No, Sir.
By the Chairman—Q. Die not a considerable portion of that money come out of the patronage that you were receiving from the Government? A. Well, I had been receiving a large amount of money from the Government for work.

Q. Did it not come out of patronage received from the Government? A. I made my money in that way—from public work.

from public work.

Q. Were you not induced to believe that, by using copey freely in that way, you would have patronage

rein burse you? Mr. Wirslow (to the Chairman) -- Induced by whom? Mr. Witslow (to the Chairmar)—Induced by whom? The Chairman—By officers of the Government. The Witness—No. Sir; I never was; I was enjoying at the time all the patronage of the Government in my business, I think, or nearly all; there was no pledge or promise that there should be any more given to ne, for I bad it all then.

By Mr. Robinson—Q. Was there any promise that it should be continued to you? A. No, Sir; I cannot say that there was.

By the Chairman—Q. Was not that your expectation in paying these large amounts?

Mr. Winslow—I do not think that is a proper question.

tion.

Mr. Robinson—I do not think we have anything to do with Mr. Werdell's expectations.

By the Chairman—Q. Can yeu, by looking at the bank books, ascertain how much money you spent in the passage of that bill, and to whom you paid it? A. I probably could; I might not give every particular item.

Mr. Robinson-We better let Mr. Wendell go to the

Mr. Robinson—We better let Mr. Wendell go to the bank and examine the books.

The Chairman—We can have the bank books brought here.

Q. (to witness.) Did you not, on the 8th of April, 1858, give Mr. Bean a check for \$5,000? A. I remember giving him a check for \$5,000? A. I remember giving him a check for \$5,000 or A. I remember giving him a check for \$5,000 or A. I remember giving him a check for \$5,000 or A. I was informed that by enlisting Bean he could be of great service in the passage of the bill. Who into med me I have forgotten; but it must have been a me one in whose opinion I had entire confidence or I stoula not have broached the subject to him: I did broach it, and, if my memory serves me, he did agree to use all his influence for a consideration, which con-

\$5,600 but the conversation I held with him I cannot call to mind; I was engaged day and night in that busi

ness at that time, and took a very active part in it.

Q. Was not the money that you gave Mr. Bean, or proposed to give him, for a specific purpose—that is, to get the votes of certain individuals for Lecompton? A. I think I understood that Bean had some influence with the Chio members, some of whom were supposed with the Ohio members, some of whom were supposed to be a little doubtful on the subject; if I recollect arght, he was the owner of a paper, or had control of some papers in Ohio, in districts of which the representatives were considered doubtful, and it was thought that he might influence them, from his position as editor of a paper, and therefore it was deemed essential to secure his services; but who gave me that him I do not remember; I may have talked largely about money with him; my acquaintance with him was very slight, however.

wever. By Mr. Robitson-Q. Did he represent to you that by Mr. Routson.

he had influence with any member ! A. I caunot remember that he did; the details of the conversation

member that he did; the details of the conversation have scaped my memory entirely; the main purpose was that he should use all his influence with the Ohio members, and that I should pay him for his services.

By the Chairman—Q. Did Mr. Bean not tell you distinctly hat that money was to go to certain members? A. I do not remember that he did.

Q. In giving him that \$5,000 did you expect that he was to keep it, or to pay it, or a portion of it, over to

was to keep it, or to pay it, or a portion of it, over to other parties? A. Well, I might have had an ifea that he was to divide it around; but I would simply seggest, with all deference, that my thoughts and ideas

would not be evidence.

Q. Did you rot on that accasion specify a certain individual whose vote was to be had for that \$5,000?

A. I zight have done so, but it does not occur to my

mind now.

Q. Did you not specify certain votes that were to be paid for by this \$20,000? A. I cannot remember that

paid for by this sau, too.

I did.

Q. Were there any other parties from Ohio beside
Q. were there any other parties from Ohio beside Mr. Benn-go-letween-to-secure the votes of certain Ohio members? A. Well, I cannot say that there were. I was in conversation daily and hourly, as I have before observed, with members and with outsiders on the subject; there were several members from Ohio on the subject; there were several meanines from whose voice were considered doubtful, and it was desirable to have them think us the party did, if possible.

Q. Who was your agent for that purpose with the Pennsylvania delegation? A. I cannot say that I had my particular one for the Pennsylvania members.

Q. Had you more than one? A. I was in conver-sation with dozens of gentlemen, making and receiving suggestions as to the proper mode of accomplishing it. I do not know as I could swear that I had any agent in were there more than one that were used with

the matter at all.

Q. Were there more than one that were used with the Pennsylvania delegation in connection with money matters? A. I do not know that I used any money with reference to any Pennsylvania member particularly; it does not occur to my mind now.

Q. Did you not attend to one member yourself, directly and personally? A. I attended to several members—tha is, I would talk with them about it.

Q. In a money way? A. No, sir; I never attempt to use money with a member of Congress; I borrow of them, or lend to them, if I have any; but so far as regards influencing their votes, never in my life have I approached a member of Congress in any way.

Q. Did you not spend this money in consideration of roceiving la ge patronage from the Government? A. As to the motives that influenced me, they might have been diverse.

As to the motives that influenced me, they might have been diverse.

By Mr. Robinson—Q. Would you have had the right to retsin this parronage without spending this money? A. I suppose so; there was nothing of that kind promised. I might have thought that I would be well treated; I had my own ideas.

By the Charman—Q. Were you not induced to believe, in interviews with the President during the pendency of the Lecompton measure, that you would be remunerated, taken care of in some way, for your services? A. No, sir; not from any assertion of his. Q. From the tenor of the convergations? A. I had

the idea that if I stood by the party, and aided it all I could, he would stand by me.

By Mr. Winslow—Q. Was there any understanding, directly or indirectly, secret or otherwise, bet ween you and the Administration, that you should be rewarded in any way, shape, or form, for what you were doing for the Lecompton bill? A. No, sir.

Q. I understand that your only expectation was what every partisan expects for fidelity to his party? A. That was all; I was an active and onthusinetic man, and went further, perhaps, than I ought; I will state here that this was not in reference to the Lecompton bill proper; that was defeated.

By the Chairman—Q. It was in reference to the Englist bill? A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman here stated that he desired to have some conversation with the witness, not to be taken down by the reporter.

After rome manufacts thus spent in conversation,
Mr. Winslow exid: Is this being taken down by the vegorier?

The Chairman as No, sir; I directed the reporter not

reporter?
The Chairman: No, sir; I directed the reporter not

The Chairman; No, sir; I directed the reporter not to take it down, as I wished merely to ask the witness for some information not to be regarded as evidence.

Mr. Winslow, I must repeat my objection to any conversation with the witness in the committee room which is not put upon record; I will question the witness myselt, so that it may appear upon the record.

Q. (to witness.) Did you have a conversation with Mr. Covode just now, teaching some contract for \$70,600 for passing the Lecorapton bill? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What was the tener of that conversation? A. underst od Mr. Covode to ask me if I knew anything of a contract of that kind, and I told him that Mr. Pugh had spoken to me about it, but I never knew of the existence of such a contract until he told me.

Q. Were you a party to any such contract with Mr. Pugh, in any way, shape, or form? A. No, Sir.

By Mr. Train—Q. What Mr. Pugh is that I. A. He is a claim agent, I believe, residing here in Washington.

By Mr. Winslow—Q. Is he here now? A. Yes,

By Mr. Winslow-Q. Is he here now? A. Yes

by Mr. Winslow—Q. Is he here now? A. Yes, Sr.; I saw him yesterday.

Q. I understand you to swear that you never had anything to do with Pugh in connexion with passing the Lecunpton bill? A. No, sir.

Q. That you were no party to any contract for \$70,600, or anything else? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Robinson—Q. Did Pugh claim that you were a party to that contract? A. Pugh assumed, in conversation with me, that I was the fiscal agent of the government in passing the English bill, which I denied, of course; he histed that he must have the money for aiding in the passage of the bill, and, as I understood, wrote threatening letters to parties connected with the government on the subject.

Q. Did he claim that there was a contract, or that he had labored and wanted to be paid according to the amount of his labor? What was his claim? A. The claim was that he had labored for the cause, and ought to be paid by some one who had promised him a large amount of money, but who it was I never could get at.

Q. Did he ever say who had promised it? A. I don't think he ever did to me.

Q. The nature of his claim was, then, that he had been promised a large amount of money, and that you were the agent of the government, and he made the claim upon you? A. That was the rature of his claim; I repudiated it entirely; I never had any agreement with him or held any conversation with him upon the subject, until he came to me and tendered his services, but I told him I did not think that he could aid me any; where he got that idea into his head I do not know; he did not post me en that.

Mr. Olin here examined the witness in relation to a e on that.

Mr. Olin here examined the witness in relation to a

Mr. Olin here examined the witness in relation to a list of sundry amounts taken from Mr. Wendell's account with the Bank of the Metropolis this year.

Q. Do you recollect giving, about the 25th of April, 1858, a draft to Mr. Witte for \$3,000? A. I do not recollect, but it is very probable that I did, for my money transactions with him were pretty heavy.

Q. What was the nature of your money transactions with him? A. Borrowing and lending.

Q. Simply borrowing and lending? A. Yes, Sir, and the money transaction I had pending elections in the Falls of 1856 and 1858, as I testified before, I may have contributed through him.

have contributed through him.

Q. This was in the Spring of 1858. Can you tell what was Witte's business here at that time? A. Renlly, he could answer that better than I can.

Q. Slate so far as you know? A. I think that he

Q. State so far as you know? A. I think that he had some business, in connection with some friend of his, with the Navy Department, relative to building some engines for sloope-of-war; I think that was his business here.

Q. And you say this was a loan to him? A. It might have been a loan; I loaned him a great deal of money at different times, I know.

By the Chairman—Q. Was it not at that time in connection with the passage of the English bill? A.

money at different times, I know.

By the Chairman—Q. Was it not at that time in connection with the passage of the English bill? A. I do not think it was.

By Mr. Olin—Q. Had you any negotiations or conversations with him in respect to that matter? A. The passage of that bill?

Q. Yes, Sir. A. O, yes, Sir; fully and freely.
Q. Was he active in trying to procure its passage? A. Well, he appeared to take a warm interest in it; it was frequently a subject of conversation with us; I think I saw him daily while he was here.
Q. Do you know what occasion he had for the use of this \$3,600 which you say you loaned him? A. I expect it was to pay some note that was maturing at that time; we have been very intimate in every way, personally, pecuniarily, and politically; if I had a dollar he could have it, and the reverse.

Q. You drew some checks on the bank payable to numbers. For instance, on March 26, 1858, you drew a check to No. 450. Do you recollect what that was? A. I do not, indeed.
Q. Why were they marked in that manner? A. Well, sometimes in drawing checks I would put down figures or a letter or two, as a designation, perhaps, by which to remember them afterward.

To whom is that payable? A. I presume it was Char-ley W. Carrigun; I had some large money transactions By the Chairman: Q. Do you know of Mr. Witte at that time getting a large margin of profits upon the contracts for building steam engines for the war sloops?

A. I do not.

Q. Was Mr. Witte the principal man from Pennsyl-

Q. Was Mr. Witte the principal man from Fennsylvania connected with the passage of that Lecompton bill? A. I cannot say that he was; he might have used his influence with the Pennsylvania members, or he might not. I do not remember of ever hearing him converse with any members from that State upon that

By Mr. Olin: Q. Would your check.book show what these checks were for, which were designated, for instance, by such numbers as No. 233, No. 237, No. 238; Here are three or four drawn in succession: On the 25th of March, 1858, one, No. 233, for \$500; No. 237, \$1,000; No. 239, \$2,000; and on March

27, No. 243, \$10,000. Do you know for what purpose these checks were drawn? A. I could not tell now. By the Ci airman—Q. Would your own books show to whom these numbers referred? A. They might

to whom these numbers referred? A. They might give me son e clue.

By Mr. Olin—Q. Did you attend personally to this husiness, drawing these checks? A. They might have been in my own handwriting, and they might not; my bookkeeper generally drew them; I know I lodged a power of attorney some time ago with the bank, authorizing him to draw checks in my name, "C. Wendell, per John Larcombe."

Q. On April 8, 1858, there was a check drawn for \$5.000, payable to "Kaneas;" that, you say, wont to Bean? A. I do not know the date upon which I gave him that check.

Q. Here is a check payable to Glossbrenner for \$5.000? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What was that for? A. Probably for borrowed money; I was in the habit of borrowing a great deal from him.

from bim.

Q. Here is a check to "Hughes" for \$750, on the 15th of April, 1858. What Hughes is that! A. That is more than I can tell, upon my word. It might have been Mr. Hughes, editor of The Union; I should say so if, in looking at Mr. Hughes's accounts, I should find him clarged with that sum at that time.

Q. Mr. Rice for \$500, on the 16th of April. Who was be? A. That might have been some of the Post-Office plunder for Rice of The Pennsylvanian.

Q. On the 18th of April you drew a check payable to Crowell, for \$5,000. What was that? A. Borrowed money, I presume, of Joseph T. Crowell of New-Jersey; I was in the habit of borrowing money

rowed money, I presume, of Joseph I. Crowell of New-Jersey; I was in the habit of borrowing money from him very largely. I do not remember any transactions with him but that.

Q. There was a check to Mowry, the same day, for \$500. Who was he? A. Our delegate from Arizona, I recken. I was dabbling in silver mines, I think, at that time.

Q. On the first of May you drew a check payable to Phillips, for \$1,000. Who was he? A. The Hon. H. M. Phillips of Philadelphia.

Q. What was that for? A. Money loaned to me.

Q. He had loaned you money and this was a check to repay the loan? A. Yes, Sir.

By the Chairman—Q. Do you know how much money you borrowed from him altogether? A. I borrowed a great many thousand dollars; I have the hener of owing him about \$10,000 now; I think if you will look at the first of every month you will find checks for about \$1,000 each month; I owed him some \$12,000 or \$15,000, and he proposed to me to pay him \$1,000 on the first of every month.

By Mr. Olin—Q. Who was Megargee? A. Tho paper manufacturer; I have dealt with him for many years.

Q. Here is a check for \$300 for Bigler. What was

Q. Here is a check for \$300 for Bigler. What was

that? A. It might have been Senator Bigler, I do not, recollect; it might have been a contribution for the party up in his benighted section. What date is it?, Q. May 7. Here is a check on the 25th of May for \$5.088 80, for S. M. & K. Who was that? A. I do not call to mind, really.

Q. Here is a check to Hall for \$600? A. That might have been John H. Hall of the firm of Campbell, iia. & Co.; I dealt largely with them in money and paper—printing paper; I think I bought my supplies for The Union for some time from him and Megargee.

Q. Here are two checks to McLean, one on the 9th of June, for \$1,000, and one on the 10th of June for \$2,000. A. That was this Steadama affair, I think; he was interested with Steadaman; it must have been that.

Q. Here again, on the 15th of June, are two other checks, pay-ble to numbers—No. 387, \$1,000; No. 388, \$600; what were they for? A. Really I cannot call to mind; they might have been the numbers of the checks, and the checks made payable to the numbers; cometimes when I did not wast it to go on the book who got the money. I had the checks drawn in that way.

O. Was it the design in drawing the checks in this

book who got the money, I had the checks drawn in that way.

Q. Was it the design in drawing the checks in this way, or omitting to make them payable to some person or their order, that it should not be known to whom the money was paid? A. It might have been in some cases; probably I need money that I did not want anybody to know about; most likely vanted to forget it nyself.

Q. What was the reason for that? A. Well, I do not know of any; I would say to my bookkeeper, draw a check to John Jones or to Peter Smith, or to remebody's order, just as the case may be; I might be using money that I would be willing to forget myself five minutes afterward.

Q. On the 27th of March, 1853, you drew a check, No. 243, for \$20,000; you certainly can tell what you drew a check of that amount for? A. I forget, reality it might have been for some property that I purchased at that time, for I bought some property that purchased at that time, for I bought some property here; but I think that check was for Mr. Maguire, borrowed money.

O. Why did you not make it payable to Mr. Maguire.

at that time, for I bought some property here; but I think that check was for Mr. Maguire, borrowed money.

Q. Why did you not make it payable to Mr. Maguire, then I A. I do not know; it might have been for this property; are there no initials about it, nothing except the number of the check?

Q. No, Sir, nothing. A. Well. I was always very careless about my money affairs; I have heard that I was so in my boyhood, and I know I am so now.

Q. It seems to me that this is altogether too careless. A. This check may have been for some property; but if it was in March, 1858, I think it must have been to Maguire for borrowed money; I have a recollection of paying him \$20,000 at one time.

Q. On the 25th of March you drew out with the same description of checks as this one of \$20,000, at one time \$500, another for \$1,000, and another for \$2,000, making on that day \$3,500; and on the 37th you drow a check for \$20,000, neither of these checks designating the purpose or the direction to which the memorandam you have and comparing it with my books at home, I could explain what these checks were drawn for—I will not say every one of them, for I know that sometimes checks would be drawn and I would get the noney and put in my pocket, and then the devil himself could not tell what became of it.

Q. Do you recollect of using only \$5,000 for the Lecompton controversy? A. I used more than that.

Q. Do you recollect of using only \$5,000 for the Lecompton controversy? A. I used more than that. Q. About what amount did you use? A. I cannot tell.

ell. Q. Tell as nearly as you can, for you must hav

C. Tell as nearly as you can, for you must have some general recollection upon the subject, about what amount of money you used with a view to aid in the passage or defeat of any measures pending before Congress that Spring of 1858. A. I could not tell; I would not like to set the amount.

Q. Tell as near as you can. A. I probably used, in furtherance of my schemes, from \$30,000 to \$40,000, but how much of it was applicable to that particular measure I could not say.

Q. There are two checks here, one for \$20,000 and the other for \$20,000 and some odd dollars, beside various other checks. A. I do not think the \$20,000 check was used for any such purpose; I have no recollection of using as large an amount at any one time as \$20,000 for any purpose; I have been engaged in pretty many operations for the last three or four years, and used a great deal of money.

Q. Did all the money thus used pass through the channel of the bank? A. I do not think it did.

Q. Did you not constantly keep upon deposit there all the money you had under your control? A. No, Sir; I frequently had a great deal of money about my person; I have had \$8,000 or \$10,000 in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my tobacco-tox at one time; if I had any money about me, it was almost certain to be in my toba

as to what these checks were for, I might, by reference to my own books of these dates, be able to distinguish what the most of them were for.

Q. There are some checks o Carter; one on the 16th of March, for \$2,600, and one on the 21st of May for \$2.000.

of March, for \$2,000, and one on the list of may lot \$2,200?

By the Chairman—Q. Was Carter a loaner of money? A. Yes, Sir; I borrowed of hun frequently. By Mr. Olin—Q. Were these checks to pay borrowed money? A. Yes, Sir, I presume they were. Q. Had you say other transactions with Carter? A. As the pay clerk of the Clerk's-Office of the House of Representatives, he paid me for bills that I had.

Q. Do you recollect whether this first check, for Q. Do you recollect whether this first check, for \$2.500, was to pay a loan? A. I do not; I know he loaned me money, he and Glossbrenner both loaned me money—I do not recollect in how many instances—and took my notes; Carter and he being the moneyed men of the House, would, between them, arrange it for me; som-times I would want a little more time than the note called for, and I would pay part of it and get an extension.

Q. Here is a check of May 26, 1858, payable to "B," for \$1.594 30. Do you know what that transaction was? A. I cannot cell to mind now; my transactions as to money, as you see, were pretty large, and

actions as to money, as you see, were pretty large, really my memory is not very retentive as to detail Q. No! Here is a check, on the 12th of March

By the Chairman—Q. Do you recollect drawing any check to "save the Union?" A. Perhaps it might have been; I do not remember it, though, upon my word; but I would draw a check for all I had in the world for that; I do not call to mind a check for S. U.

world for that; I do not call to mind a check for S. U.

BUYING NEWSPAPERS.

Samuel Medary was called—Q. Was there any talk at any time of money being raised to buy out or start papers in Ohio to sustain the Administration? A. There was a strong application made to me to buy out The Ohio Statesman again; during the pendency of the matter I went home and made inquiry to see whether I could buy it or not, but I could not; but that had nothing to do with influencing members of Congress, but to executate those we did not think inclined to keep in the ranks.

Q. Was there any proposition to raise means for that purpose? A. No, Sir; I said that if I went home and bought the paper I would have to pay cash, and I would want somebody to let me have some money for a year; but I spoke to nobody about it, and made no effort until I saw whether I could buy the paper or not; if I could, I said, I should want a loan from some one, and should ask it for a year; it is probable that a great

and should ask it for a year; it is probable that a great deal of the stories going about grew out of this mat-ter, or something of the kind; but it had nothing to do with buying members of Congress, but was meant to excertate some of them; I did not want to buy them, but I wanted "to put them through," as the saying is; I have heard a great deal of this matter since I came here this time, and have heard persons names connected with it that I am sure knew nothing about

the matter.

Q. Was there not something said about a paper in Cincinnati? A. There was something said about that; I said that if I took any paper I would buy the old one back; I went back and called upon them, and told them to "name their pile," and I would buy the paper back; that was the expression I used, and they told me that it was in other hands and I could not get it; and that ended the matter, so far is I was concerned.

Q. Did you not understand that if you were to go to the expense of buying the paper back, to sustain the Administration, you were to have some assistance? A. Not a dollar; I never asked for nor received anything of the kind; during the 30 years' warfare which I have waged in politics, I never had the gift of a dollar; never received anything but what I earned, and never asked a favor; and I regret that at this day there should be any suspicion of the kind; I defy all the world, or alive, to prove anything of the kind; I have been foolish, perhaps, spending my life and my fortune; but I never received any money, and never knew there was such a thing as bribery going on until of late years.

Q. What members did you try to influence? A. I talked with most of our Democratic members; told them they were pursuing an improper course; it is not worth while that I shottle make a speech here, and tell you all I said to them; but I believed it was better for Kansas to have the question settled in that way; and now, since I have been there, I believe so more than I did before; I think it was agreat misfortune to Kanasa that that was not done; but that is past; there is nothing at all between myself and any member of Congress except argument.

Q. Was not there a complaint made to you, while you were a candidate for Postmaster at Columbus, that your member was opposing the policy of the Administration, or something of that kind; the place was offered to me; I told the President that I could not accept it—that it was an office I did not want; he said that he should remove the Postmaster then holding t

than on my own.
Q. Was it for you or Mr. Miller that Mr. Cox want-

ed the place? A. When Mr. Miller went back stery was that Mr. Cox had got a pledge that Miller should go back again; I know nothing a that; I was invited to go back to Kansas, and gome two weeks consideration I agreed to go; all offices I have ever got I have got unsolicited; who got to Kansas I found that things could be harmond I found a different population there from what I pected, a population that was disposed to listen to was said to them, who were disposed to listen to was raid to them, who were disposed to fixen to year and a conser than I expected; as to Miller and Mr. Cox. I know nothing about that MR. SECRETARY CORB ON THE KANSAS

MR. SECRETARY LOBB ON THE KARSAS CATURED TO THE MARKET BETTER TO THE MARKET BETTER T

By the Chairman—Q. To whom we written ten? A. I do not recollect; it was written influential man in Kansas; my impression is was written to Mr. Calhoun, the President Kansas Constitutional Convention; it was integrablication; why it was appressed I do not know that a proposed in the contract of the co

wrote it myself from Mr. Cobb's dictation; it was no way a confidential letter.

By Mr. Robinson—Q. You wrote out the letter A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And you say that the ground taken in that lett was that in honor they were bound to submit the Costitution of Kansas to the people, in consequence of pledges reade by the Democratic party in 186 th the people of Kansas should control this question A. I think that the expression was, that is hone as an and hoping for justice for themselves, they should not have that the Constitution abould be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection; that they should circle for themselves whether they should are should to have Slavery; as I recollect, the letter ins sted the it was the wish of the Administration that that cours should be pursued.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE WARKER LETER.
Ellis B. Schmabel, called and sworn by the Chalema—Q. You stated to me yesterday that you were ver anxious to get off to Charleston to-day, and in-consquence of the preparations you desired to make the morning you would find it inconvenient to attend her for a long examination at present; to facilitate you giving your testimony I ordered our clerk to farmis you a list of interrogatories; have you received thou interrogatories, and have you prepared your answer to them? A. I have, Sir; I copied the interrogatorie writing the appropriate answer after each one of them so that it may read properly; here they are, and I have signed them.

The interrogatories and answers were then read, a follows:

Q. I. Were you ever shown a letter, dated July 18.

follows:

Q. I. Were you ever shown a letter, dated July 12, 1857, written by the President of the United States to Gov. Robert J. Walker, the latter then in Kanasa !

Q. 1. Were you ever shown is letter, witten by the President of the United States Gov. Robert J. Walker, the latter then in Kansa A. I never saw but one letter in manuscript, write by the President to Gov. Walker, and that, I believe the dealer of the bore date July 12, 1857.

Q. 2. Was it shown to you confidentially, or are y at liberty, without violating any promises of secrecy, speak of its contents? A. I am under no obligation secrecy whatever; I have discussed the merits of the letter with a great many persons within last eighteen months; I presume twen different people, in Washington to-day, habeen long aware of my knowledge of the letter; Governor Walker exhibited it to me in vindiction of his course in Kansas; and at the time al stated that he, himself, was under no confidential straints; at this time Governor Walker was exceedingly indignant and angry; to also freely express his fear that the President would not only destroy. Democratic party, but the country with it; I are immediate publication; he feared the consequences the country, and thought its wolfare would be best curred by being not too precipitant; although he saw with determined emphasis, that imasanch as the Predent had suddenly changed front, since the date of it letter, the tepdency of which change might be to parage him (Walker) in public estimation, as a faith servant of the people, should that ever appear, eit in as affing his honor, or the manner in which he debarged him (Walker) in public estimation, as a faith servant of the people, should that ever appear, eit in as affing his honor, or the manner in which he debarged him (Walker) in public estimation, as a faith servant of the people, should that ever appear, eit in as affing his honor, or the manner in which he debarged him (Walker) in public estimation, as a faith servant of the people, should that ever appear, eit in as affing his honor, or the manner in which he debarged him (Walker) in public estimation, as a faith servant of the people with the series of the latter of the J

year and a half, at least, I feel perfectly free to specific contents.

Q. 3. What is your recollection of its contents.

A. The time I saw the letter was soon after the resulting of Gov. Walker; I had, with many other strengen, earnestly arged his appointment, hence I feel profound interest in his success; conversing with about what was deemed an indirect removal of from Kanasa, led to the introduction of this letter at interview referred to; I considered it a most extraor mary document when I remembered that Mr. Wall was no longer Governor of Kanasa; it seemed to rirom the contents of this letter, that he was forced abandon his poet, because he had faithfully carried of the letter, the instructions and advise.

by the Convention to the people of Kansas and Nebrasha bill; further, that his views were equivalent to advising Gov. Walker to devote himself to the policy of admission, for the double reason, first, that it would eccure his success and his success would prove fatal to the resolutions against Gov. Walker, passed a short time previous in Georgia and Missission, and addisplants in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission, and addisplants in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people be (the President) was willing to stand or fall; I remember, also, that I was impressed with the singular colemnity of the President from the fact that the advice contained in the letter was clenched with a seemingly devous prayer; this is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document as it was read to me by Gov. Walker.

Q. 4. Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter I fee, are you at liberty to speak of it? A. I have recently had such conversation; there is no secret at a six in confidential restraint upon other of the parlies. I have described the scene to many persons sine independent of the following work had not many persons sine of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming; he declared that no such document existed, and never did exist; I told him I had seen it, he affirmed that I was mistaken—that I such a letter existed, no good citizen would withhold it; I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President? he replied, yes? that he challenged its procuedion; that if Gen. Walker—hat he challenged its procuedion; that if Gen. Walker—hat it such a pearer of the testing to that Existence of fact, however, he said, the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect; many severe remarking passed between us; he was a saite of great excitement; when I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, i Q. Was there not something said about a paper in

The steamship Quaker C'Ay, which left Havana con the 14th inst., arrived 'at this port about neon on Morday, making the pa seage in three days 151 hours to the lightship.

News unimportant.

A grand ball war, given on the night of the 13th is honor of the birth day of the Countees Serrano.

Maj. Helm, American Consul-General, has leave of

absence, and ontemplates sailing for the United St on the 30th June. Among Quaker City's passengers are Count de Gabriae, French Minister to Mexico, and family, on

their veny to France. The De Soto arrived 14th from New-Orleans, and Would sail next day for New-York.

Sugar quiet, owing to the scarcity of shipping and firmness of holders. Stock, 200,000 boxes. Melasses also quiet, from same reason. Exchanges bet London, 13213] premium; New-York, \$211 pro-